

Ex. #1674

Evidentiary Document No. 5177.

Evidence taken before Mr. Justice MANSFIELD at Sydney.  
on Wednesday 15 November, 1945.

Lt-Col. Edmund MacArthur Sheppard being duly sworn gives the following evidence:

My Army No. is NA34665. I am a Lt.-Col. Edmund MacArthur Sheppard 2/10 Fd. Amb. I became a prisoner of war at Singapore on 15 February, 1942. I subsequently proceeded under Lt.-Col. Walsh as Senior Medical Officer of B Force to Sandakan on 17 July, 1942, and remained there until 27 October, 1942.

The Ubi Mari was in a very cramped condition, and the Japanese would not allow us to get to our baggage, which in the first place was thrown into one of the forward holds.

The Japanese gave us no medical supplies and we were unable to get at our own supplies. In the beginning the Japanese told us it was not to be a working party and not to take any equipment because we would be supplied and not to take any cooking utensils and that we were going to a malaria free district.

I was told by the ADMS who had heard from Divisional HQ that the Japanese asked for 1500 troops in the beginning and when told that we did not have 1500 fit men, they said it did not matter as it was not going to be a working party. I included 148 medical personnel, 118 being of my own unit -- the 2/10 Fd. Amb. Attached we had two surgeons, two dental officers, an officer dispenser and a sergeant dispenser. We took our own surgical and dental equipment plus about three months supply of drugs, not believing the Jap.

The name of the Japanese Commandant on the ship was Okahara. He was the first Camp Commandant at Sandakan, and was a Lieutenant by rank. Later his place was taken by Icshijima.

Sandakan, originally built by the British to accommodate 750, had 1500 crowded into it. The sanitation was shocking; in fact, there were no sanitary arrangements made for us on arrival, and for at least 48 hours we had no buckets for the latrines. I got into trouble over that, then I got into more trouble, when, being unable to obtain permission to the place where the Australian working parties were, I just went anyhow. I had heard that the sanitation out there was frightful and that they had no latrines at all. We had a fair amount of dysentery and I was afraid of it spreading. When they would not give me permission I went up to the guard and just told him where I was going, then marched off, the guard coming also for awhile. When I got out there I was immediately put under arrest and asked why I had come away and I explained my reasons. When asked who gave me permission, I said "The guard".

I was threatened with death if I ever went outside again and all that business. Nothing was done out there at all in the way of latrine accommodation. Frequent requests were made for better sanitation in the camp for more buckets and buckets that fitted, but Ikahara and Hoshijima would not listen.

The next incident of definite neglect was when we were running out of mag. sulph. I went to Hoshijima and he said there was none. The Japs did not have any. I suggested perhaps that Dr. Taylor, the MO in Sandakan, might have some, but Hoshijima said he didn't have any either. I also suggested that some be obtained from Kuching but he would not agree to that. They had mag. sulph. because I included myself in a party to Sandakan and saw Dr. Taylor. I asked him for many things and he told me he could supply me with 80 percent of the things I wanted and Mag. Sulph. was definitely amongst them. When I got back to the camp I thanked Okahara for giving me the opportunity of seeing Dr. Taylor, which, of course he hadn't. Dr. Taylor's exact words were that he could supply me with at least 50 per cent probably 80 percent.

The accommodation in the hospital was overcrowded. Eventually we had to take over huts from the ASC and other Battalions in order to make room for the sick, as they were increasing, and this made the healthy men very much more overcrowded still, but there with our equipment we were able to establish quite a decent little hospital centre, but it was still unsatisfactory as we had imagined something far better than at Kuching.

The Japanese insisted on sending out working parties daily, and one occasion a Japanese NCO came down and had a look himself and bundled three or four out, so that our contention as to fitness and unfitness was in no way considered at all.

Before I left the cage was erected just near the gate and I saw one man in there. The cage was off the ground and you could sit in it comfortably, I think, but could not stand up and stretch out.

The water supply was most unsatisfactory. It was pumped when the pump worked, and I am quite sure it was infected. We had to get rain water from the roofs and build gutters to catch it.

Deaths were on the increase but in the early stages they were not as numerous as I thought they were going to be. Deaths were due to dysentery, malaria and malnutrition.

The diet on the Ubi Mari was limed rice and grissly-looking stew which the men could not eat. Only 50 percent of the men could get up on the deck at a time. They were fed from a big barrel near a latrine, which were just boxes over the sides of the ship. There were no ablutions until we complained about it and then they gave us one or two splashes with a salt-water hose.

When we disembarked they just sprayed us with a carbolic spray, which they thought, made us perfectly fit.

On 2 September 1942 at Sandakan we were all lined up in the small square for what we thought was "tenko" -- morning roll call -- and there were two machine guns on the guard house. Lieut. Hoshijima said that we all had to swear and sign our name to a declaration that we would not escape and that if any of our personnel escaped the remainder requested they be shot to death. Of course there were murmurs at once. Lt. Colonel Walsh went up and made a statement to the rest that he personally would not sign it. He was taken off by four guards with his hands tied. I went up then with Major J. S. Workman, who was EM. We had a word with Osaka, Japanese interpreter and decided we would sign under duress that we would not escape but we would not sign that we requested that escapees be shot. We had it altered to the effect that we knew they would be shot, not requested that they be shot. At this time the guards began to crowd in and the boys began to move up. They thought it was going to be a rush for the gate. For a moment things were very tense but fortunately nothing happened.

I arrived at Kuching on 3 November after a 6-day trip on the Riangor, a very small ship, diesel, which took about 150 Jap. soldiers and I think seven or eight of us officers down on the lower hatch. We were sprayed with sea water every night. On the boat we had no food whatsoever for about three days, apart from raw cucumber which we managed to coax from a little Chinese cabin boy. We understood that food would be supplied and did not worry for the time being. On complaining we were told that the kitchen right near us was being used for cooking food for the Japanese and we may use it when they were not using it. About the third day they supplied us with rice and some greens. It was not until we reached Labuan that we were able to buy some meat ourselves.

On arrival at Kuching Colonel Suga who was the senior officer in Borneo in command of all prisoner of war camps there assured us that we would be supplied with cooking utensils the following morning. These did not eventuate for about a week. In the meantime we were very kindly fed on tobacco supplied by the Indonesians - they were very good to us - through the wire. Col. Suga also stated that officers - British, Australian and Dutch - would soon be able to meet on an equal social level. For approximately two months Col. Suga made frequent visits to the Australian officers huts after which he apparently decided that this meeting on an equal social level was out of the question as we did not encourage any fraternising.

At Kuching we were joined by Major G. N. S. Campbell and Capt. Scrivener who had been in jail in Kuching charged with having encouraged men to escape at Sandakan camp - anyhow, it was in

connection with 11 men who attempted to escape from Sandakan. The treatment of these officers while in jail was not of the same standard as our officers would have got under our discipline. Major Campbell who was formerly 22 stone, having gone down to 8½ stone. He lived at 8½ stone for 6 months and died on 2 September, 1942. He lost 8 stone in a period of two to three months.

On 13th June, 1942, I was transferred from the Australian officers' hut to the camp hospital which commenced on that date. Included on the staff we had, beside myself, two British medical officers, 4 Dutch medical officers, two German-Jew refugees, an American dentist and one other civilian doctor. At the hospital we treated the sick at sick parades from all the camps with the exception of the women. For a population of approximately two thousand we had accommodation which consisted of two huts about 90 feet long and 15 feet wide, and were always overcrowded. To give an example of their neglect one hut - the dysentery hut, which was 54 feet long and 15 feet wide with a verandah of 3 feet contained 74 dysentery patients lying on the ground covered only with a piece of sacking as most of the men had sold their blankets for food by this time. Fifty-four patients were on the floor and 20 more outside, on the verandah. We had three bucket latrines at the end of the verandah and one bed pan for all the patients; we had no lights at night and medical orderlies if moving or when leaving the hut to report the condition of a patient were frequently attacked by the guards who unfortunately changed right outside our hut every hour.

The 1500 British troops that had arrived at Changi from Kuching about 6 weeks before we did were also told by the Japanese it was to be a working party and were not to take medical equipment. Unfortunately this force did not take equipment and the only instrument the Japanese supplied us with in the beginning was one pair of scissors and the civilian doctors had a few odd articles with them but they were not of much use and actually the only sharp surgical instrument we had was a stainless penknife, which most of the minor surgery was done with. The only accommodation for TB patients which only amounted to 5 at the commencement but increased enormously later, was a small room at the end of one hut. I frequently made requests for extra food for these patients; all I asked for was two eggs per day for the patients. Col. Suga on the following Saturday himself brought down 8 eggs as a present from the Japanese and that was the end of the session as far as the eggs were concerned. No more were supplied to them although I explained we had the money and were prepared to buy them at any cost.

In June, 1943, approximately 19 more Australian officers were transferred from Sandakan to Kuching. In October, 1943, the

remaining officers were also transferred to Kuching with the exception of three medical officers, two padres and two other officers who were acting as canteen officers and liaison.

It was about May 1943 that serious bashings took place. Bashings were frequent, comprising anything from clapping of the face to punching, kicking, ju-jitsu throws, making people climb trees and make noises like birds, kicking in the testicles, hitting with sticks and on one occasion a man was treated for deep wounds in the back of a result with a slash with a parang. Although I did not actually see it, there were cases of burning with cigarettes; I've seen them put cigarettes into the ears of monkeys just for fun: one Japanese sentry told me our punishment was not as severe as theirs. He was AWL at one time and when he came back he was bashed unconscious and when he regained consciousness found they were burning him with cigarettes to bring him round. They then bashed him into unconsciousness again. This happened several times. Japanese treatment of their own soldiers was just as bad, or worse as the treatment of the prisoners of war.

Only on one occasion did I see a woman hit. That was Mrs. Adams, the barrackmaster of the women's compound. I saw her being hit over the face three times, while I was there. I also heard of the bashing given to Dr. Gibson, a woman doctor, by Dr. Yamamoto in the women's compound. Dr. Gibson, wanted one certain person to be a blood donor in a transfusion and Dr. Yamamoto wanted someone else. He hit her many times over the face and kicked her in the shins. She passed our quarters for many months with bandaged legs. Dr. Yamamoto was about the worst offender in the bashings. Every medical officer at the hospital had on some occasion been bashed. The worst probably was a Dutch medical officer named Borgmeyer, a man of about 6 ft 3" or 6 ft. 4". He was taken to Dr. Yamamoto with a schoolmaster's cane or walking stick and given several cuts across the face, neck and shoulders in our presence. One hit produced a cut skindeep and the others all produced wheals; after this he was taken to Dr. Yamamoto's office and the treatment was repeated up there.

Dr. Yamamoto appeared on one occasion with an injured finger. He was obviously in a very bad mood. Just prior to my going in he told me that if any Australian officer was too sick to be out of bed a red badge would be supplied. Later I heard Dr. Yamamoto's finger was injured rushing through a lime fence and I heard that Major Hayson had been attacked by him that morning, early for not being on "takko" (morning parade). I examined Major Hayson and found he had a mark on the forehead which he said was due to being hit by a clog. He also had bruises on the cheek and had been kicked in the shin in several places. I have heard later that his left metatarsal was fractured. Dr. Yamamoto appeared at the door and I explained to him that this

Man was 52 years of age and that he had been brutally assaulted and that he had been ordered by me to remain in bed and that I could not see any just cause for the assault at all. However, Dr. Yamamoto walked away quietly. One day in the ward while examining a case with Dr. Yamamoto, without any warning he forced his elbow into my stomach and then stood back and amidst screams - he was working himself up - punched me about 8 or 9 times and kicked me in the privates and bashed me about the room after which he retired to his own quarters still screaming, and explained that to his own staff, that either he or I were off his head. Then he sent for our liaison officer and said that if Col. Shepperd wanted to know why he had been bashed it was because I had called him yellow and inferior. He had obviously been saving that up for a long period since the days up at Sandakan when I told him his ideas of sanitation were primitive and his knowledge of medicine was obsolete and that every time he touched a red sanna nothing happened but every time he touched a yellow sanna Col. Sheppard laughed.

The bashings witnessed by us went on I suppose on an average of 10 a day; they were all for very minor offences or cases in which there was a definite misunderstanding. I saw 4 or 5 medical orderlies knocked about, bashed, kicked and thrown to the ground and one man put up a tree all because one medical orderly had been punished for some definite crime - some definite purpose.

One day two of the Australian privates who were living in Camp 5 with the British Officers spoke to me during sick parade, stating they had that afternoon been to a funeral of one of our Australian officers. Their job had been to dig the grave and to remove the coffin from the lorry to the ground and to the grave. They saw congealed blood in great quantities running out of the bottom of the coffin. They did not know who the officer was, as the officiating Chaplain was not allowed to give the name. The next day a Japanese NCO said the Australian officer had been "cut off", meaning he had been executed. We heard nothing official, but I understand Colonel Welsh was told officially by Col. Suga that the officer at whose funeral they had been previously was Capt. Lionel Latthews.

Until the end of December 1944, I think the total deaths during our stay did not amount to more than one hundred out of a camp strength of approximately two thousand. Between January 1 and August 31, 1945, the deaths <sup>were</sup> approximately 580. We expected the deaths in August, which were greatly rising each month, to be 150. On the 15th August, the third anniversary of the Kuching camp. We went along, knowing the war was over. The commandant of the camp did not know we knew it was over; he told us, however, of the atomic bomb and of how the Americans sank food ships coming to us, etcetera, and he said, "I will give you

more food;" "I will give you more clothing" and that the food was to be a rice issue, a few more greens, eggs, and after a fortnight it was a little bit more fatty pork, and the death rate suddenly dropped from 5 a day to three a day in August, which goes to prove that if we had had a little more food and a little less work, this would have been prevented.

The deaths were caused through deficiency diseases due to low resistance. TBs were increasing terrifically. Up to 50 percent, I should say, had TB; they were living skeletons.

We had one pair of scissors given to us by the Japanese and later on were allowed to use the ear, nose and throat apparatus. Each month we were given a few drugs for which we signed, but the total was inadequate. The quinine which was wanted so much was given in small quantities. We were given, occasionally, some Iodoform, spirits and tincture of iodine. At one period a tremendous number of men had huge ulcers exposing bones, muscles and nerves, and there was only one pair of scissors. Later a huge roll of silk was brought in by the Japanese, to be used as bandages.

At one time Japanese personnel came for the purposes of photographing things in the camp. The doctor got Col. King and Mr. Becking and a sergeant to examine the patients. He said they also stopped a man in the street, for photographic purposes, who was perfectly well, and put clean bandages around near his elbows, and a photograph was taken.

A load of bananas was taken to the camp and photographed at the canteen, the bananas being returned after the photograph was taken.

Three or four Australian officers of good physique and two or three women were taken down to the swimming pool in Kuching, photographed on the side of the baths and returned immediately by truck to the camp. I understand one Australian officer dived in, and did manage to at least get himself wet.

Dr. Yamamoto was responsible for the supply of drugs to the hospital and of medical supplies. I think the Japanese release a lot of the stuff they had stored away for their own forces in the jungle, and when this stuff was not wanted they did a lot for us. They brought in blankets and boots from the Kuching hospital, mosquito nets and pyjamas. At the hospital were supplies of quinine, magsulf, sodisulf, spirits and lots of proprietary things, such as anti-diphtheric serum, vaccines, morphia, plenty of bandages and iodine; supplies I had not seen for years.

If that material had been made available earlier and if we had had proper surgical equipment we could have done a treat deal for the men, but as it was, we were absolutely helpless.

We got rice polishings on occasions but later on at night I saw them taken down to the pigs. This was the time when we had patients suffering from vitamin deficiencies which the rice polishings would have helped. Our once-a-week ration of pork could just be tasted with the rice with which it was mixed. The calory content would be about 900 to 1000, which was the minimum a man could live on, doing no work.

Mr. Wilson, our Red Cross representative was able to deal with someone from whom he was able to get a few eggs, some milk, cocoanuts and occasionally a chicken or two. When we moved to Kuching, thinking Kuching was the headquarters with proper medical arrangements, I asked the Japanese themselves if Mr. Wilson could accompany us. We were told, when we arrived, he was an officer with us and could not be recognised. He made several requests in writing for interviews and had seen someone on two or three occasions but was not allowed to do anything and on the last occasion I saw him he was threatened with jail.

We got one-sixth of a parcel of Red Cross overseas parcels, per man, about September, 1944. Just at the end one or two Red Cross packages were thrown in to us at the hospital, most of which were rotten. They had been stored in a store and mislaid, apparently.

Coming back from the funeral one day, early in the piece, I saw piles of boxes with the Red Cross on the side. I heard no more of them.

I certify that the above statement is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me at ) (Sgd.)  
Sydney on Wednesday 14 November ) E.H. SHEPPARD, Lt.Col.  
1945. )

(Sgd.) A.J. LANSFIELD.

Commissioner.

EXHIBIT NO. 1674A

中華人民共和國文化部  
二月廿一日  
王平

✓ ✓

Doc 5/77

2.

ヲ聞ケタ、スルト守衛モ亦一寸ノ間私ト同行シタ。  
私ヘ由ジケルト間モナク歸ヘラレ、外出ノ理由ヲ問  
ハレタノテ、私ハソノ理由ヲ述べテ許可ヲ貰ヘタ  
者ハ體アルカトノ間ヒニ歸シテ私ハ守衛ト答ヘタ。  
私ハ言シテ外出スルヤワコトヤ、ソシナコトヲ  
シタラ生命ハナイソト言ハレタ。仮所ノ體恤ニ關シ  
テハ何等ノ方法モ講ラレナカツタ。收容所内ノ衛生  
設備ノ改善、又間ニ合フバケツノ眞ヲ培スコト等医  
々要求シタガ同様モ又星島モ耳ヲ信ケナカツタ。

コレニ次イテ候白ナル怠慢ノ事實ノ起ツタノハ體  
マグネシユ！ムガ係乏シタ際テアツタ。私ハ星島  
ニコノ事ヲ聞シタカ、星島ハ在マグネシユ！ムノ  
持合セハナイト言ツタ。日本車ニハソノ持合セハ全  
クナカツタノテアル。一サンダカンノ車口テイラ  
！氏ガ少シハ持合セガアルカモ知レヌト私ハ言ツタ  
カ、星島ハティラ！氏ニモ體マグネシユ！ムノ持  
合セハナイト返事シタ。眞處テ私ハ「クテングルニ  
行ケバ少シハ手ニハルカモ知レナイト言ツタカ、星  
島ハソレニモ同意ラシナカツタ。體マグネシユ！  
ムハ體カニアツタノテアル。何故ナレバ私ハ「サン  
ダカン」行ノ一行ニ自分モ死ツテ、ティラ！氏ニ送  
ツタノテアルカラ。私ハ同氏ニ色々ノ物ヲボメタガ、  
彼ハ私ノ入居ナ品ハ八時迄ハ私ニ供給スルコトガ出

Doc 5/77

3.

來ルシ、又其ノ中ニ石電マグネスニムモ石力ニア  
ルト谷ヘタ。 1 1 1 1 1 1

病院ノ取扱所ハ浅見ギテギタ。遂ニハ私經ハ良  
々増加シテ來ル病人ヲ寢室スル作成ヲ作ルタメニ此  
草薙町ニヤソノ包ノ天國カラ小屋ヲ新規シナケレバ  
ナラナカツタ。住民者ハ足ガ爲メニ以前ニモ着シテ  
一層輕難サセラレタ。昔シ手持テノ仙品ヲ用ヒテ可  
ナリ上等ナ小病院ヲ設立スルコトガ出來タ。併シソ  
レテモ猶私等トシテハ一クテンニアル病院ニ在ル  
モノヲ想像シテギタノテアツタカラ、コノ小病院ニ  
ハ満足ガ出來ナカツタ。

日本軍ハ毎日勞務監督ノ派出ヲ主張シタ。スル場  
合ノ如キハ日本軍ノ一下士ガ來テ、自分テ謂ベ三四  
人ノ者ヲバー國トシテ送り出シタ。從ツテ仕事ニ對ス  
ハ輕不適ニ國スル私等ノ抗議ナドハ少シモ考慮ニ入レ  
テ貰ヘナカツタ。

給水ノ設備ハ不足ナモノテアツタ。簡便ノ如ク  
時ニハ簡便テ水ヲ汲シダカ、汲出カ入ツテギタモノ  
ト確信スル。此等ハ石炭カラ雨水ヲ得ネバナラズ、  
ソノ雨水ヲモケルノニ此ヲ設立セネバナラナカツタ。

「國會」一書「中華人民共和國憲法」第112條第1項規定：「中華人民共和國國旗為五星紅旗。」

Doc 5777

44

トノ事項ハ松緑ハ認メルガ、飯澤ニ附セラレタシト  
ノ歸來ヲ松等ハシナイトイフ兵旨ノ又言ニ改メテ貰  
ツタ。ソノ時ニ守衛達ハ皆リ集ツテ來ルシ、又松ノ  
部下ノ兵共ハ立チ上リカケタ。飯澤ハ長櫓ノ入口ノ  
方ヘ皆ガドヤドヤ持シ銃セテ行クノテハアルマイカ  
ト思ツタ。當時ノ間ハ四邊ハ既メテ緊張シク狀態ニ  
アツタガ、幸ヒニモ何事モ起ラスニ濟ンダ。

証ハ十一月三日クチソニ到着シタ。 1 1 1

クチソニ於テ松等ハジ・エヌ・エス・キヤン  
ブル少佐トスクリヴナトス尉ト一編ニナツタ。コノ  
二人ハクチソニテ刑務所ニハレラレテキタノテアツ  
タ。サンダカン収容所ニ於テ兵ノ逃亡ヲシメタトノ  
罪ニ間ハレタモノテアツタ。兎ニ角問題ハサンダカ  
ンカラ逃亡ヲ企テタ十名ノ兵ニ監スル件テアツタ。  
コノニ將校ニ監スル刑務所内ノ待遇ハ吾國ノ將校ガ  
吾國ノ紀律ノ下ニ於テ受クルガ如キ程度トハ同一様  
也ノモノテハナク、爲メニキヤンブル少佐ハ元ハニ  
十二ストンアツタ体重ガ八ストン二分ノ一ニ減シタ  
程テアツタ。彼ハ六ヶ月間八ストン二分ノ一ノ体重  
ヲ維持シテキタガ、一九四二年一月十七年一九月  
二日死去シタ。二ヶ月カラ三ヶ月ニ亘ル期間ニ於テ

Doc 5/77

6.

後ハハストン事件ガ起シムノテアル。

一九四二年（昭和十七年）六月十三日証ハ該調査  
検査着小舎カラ當日開始セル收容所病院ニシサレシ  
コノ時局長ハ私ノ外ニ兵士三名ガ二名、軍医眞理加  
四名、医師系ユダヤ通訳者ガ二名、米白官科官ガ一  
名、外ニ民間医師一名テアツタ。コノ病院テハ婦人  
ヲ除外シテ、凡テノ收容所ヨリ來ル患者ヲ患者監視  
セテ監視シタ。約二千名ノ人員ニ對シ收容設備トシ  
テハ長サ九十尺、幅十五尺ノ小舎二棟テアツテ、常  
ニ人員過剰テアツタ。小舎ノ等級狀態ノ一例ヲ示ゲ  
ルト、或ル小舎、ソレハ赤痢患者用小舎テ、長サ五  
十四尺、十五尺テ三段ノベランダ付テアツタガ、コ  
ノ小舎ニセナリノ赤痢患者方收容サレ、位カニ一

シノズック布ニ蓋レタ土間ニ置テキム。兵ノ六部分ハコノ階道ニ食ムヲ得ルタメニ自分達ノ毛布ヲ賣シテ了ツテキタノテアル。五十四名ノ患者ハ床二、二十名ハ外口テベランダニ臥ツテキム。ベランダノ一万ノ片隅ニバケツ式便所ガ三ヶ所、凡テノ患者ニ誠シテ廁所用便器ガ一升アツク。夜間炬火ナク、看護兵ガ勤ク時、又ハ患者ノ病狀ノ詔旨ノタメニ小倉ヲ立チ出ヅルト、一時同室ニ抱子懸ク小倉メ丁度外ノ所テ交替スル守備ノタメニ風々起ハレバ。

私達が到着スル約六週間目ニ「クテン」カラ「テヤンギ」ニ訓シタリ一五〇名ノ英口部隊セ日本入カテ同様にハ作業員トアル者テアツテ是處に留ヘシ行シテハアラスト旨ゲラレバ。不幸ニセ同様ハ認知西タ行シテカツク。日本入ガ最初私達ニ支給シテクレタ嘘一ノ器具ハ一挺ノ槍テアツク。ソシテ一連ノ日間達ハ不器ノ器具ヲ少シ持テ合セテキタガ、ソレヲハ六シテ後ニ立クス、其當上私達が持ツテキタ嘘一ノ槍頭ナ外科手術器具ハ情ビナナイ「ナイフ」嘘一箇テ、又テ六箇ノ小サナ外科手術ヲ行ツダノテアル。最初ハ僅カ三人テ後ニナツテ六隻激増シテ専従該患者ニ認スル嘘一ノ駄容證篇ハ一ツノ

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8

Doc. 5177

9.

ノラ目ニシム。私ハ女臣ギブスン女史ガ婦人禁  
内テ山云算師ニ張打ヲ長ヘラレタ詔ヲ國イタ。  
ギブスン女史ヘ體血スルノニ或ル人ニ血液侵襲  
者カラシコトヲ望ンダガ、山云算師ヘ他ノ人ニ  
ソレニテ資フコトヲ欲シタ。山云算師ハギ  
ブスン女史ノムニカラ幾度モ打テ且ツ向屋ヲ駆ツ  
タ。彼女ハ毎月セノ間吉々ノ宿舎ノ面ヲ即ニ體  
帝シテ通ツテキタ。山云算師ハ張打ヲスルコト  
ニ固シテハ先ツ最惡犯人トモ得スベキ者テ病院  
附ノ算師ハ何レモ皆何カノ折ニハ張打サレタ。  
恐ラク最惡ノ例ハボーグメイヤート等シ、六呪  
三時乃至四時セアル房テ和田ノ算師アラウ。  
彼ハ吉々ノ面面テ山云算師ニ手洗盆師ノ使用ス  
ル張カ氈歩用ノ杖カテ張打サレ、面部、頭部、  
肩部ニ杖ヶ所ノ切傷ヲ受ケタ。傷ノ一ヶ所ハ深  
リ五寸、ソノ他ノ傷ハ蚯蚓巻レニ通レ上ツタ。  
ソレカラボーグメイヤートハ山云算師ノ室ニ遍行  
サレ、真所テセ久同謀ノ仕打ガ通リ返サレタ。  
或ル時山云算師ハ此ニ負傷ラシテ出テ立タ。  
見ルカラニ大部不整烏ナ様子ラシテキタ。私ガ  
内ヘ入ル一寸面ニ張カ氈ニ向ツテ言フニハ清シ  
ニ端宣將使ガ病氣テ床カラ出テレテイヤウテ事  
ガアツタ。赤イ健幸ラツケテヤルト言ヒマシ  
タ。ソノ後ニナツテ山云算師イタ所テハ、山云算

Doc. 5177

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10.

臣ノ指ノ負傷ハ鐵條調ヲ走リ過ル時ニ受ケタモ  
ノアルト、又レイソン少佐ハ朝ノ點呼ニ早ク  
來ナカツタトテ山本軍臣ニ其朝隈打サレタトノ  
話ヲ聞イタ。私ガレイソン少佐ヲ診察シテ見ル  
ト前額部ニ傷カツタカ、彼ハ下駄テ隈打サレ  
タ爲メダト言ツタ。頬ニモ又打長傷ヲ受ケ、又  
脛部ヲ鐵ケ所蹴ラレテキタ。後ニナツテ聞イタ  
所テハ左ノ顎骨カ挫傷シタソウアル。山本軍  
臣カ戸口ニ姿ヲ現ヘシタノテ、私ハ彼ニ此人ハ  
年ハ五十二才テ臨ク隈打サレ、床ニ就イテキル  
ヤウニト私カラ命ジラレテキタ、ソレ故ニ私ト  
シテハ何等隈打スベキ正當ナ理由ヲ認メルコト  
カ出來ナイト彼ニ説明シタ。併シ山本軍臣ハ無  
言テ立テ云ツタ。或ル日ノコト、私ガ山本軍臣  
ト病舎テ或ル患者ヲ診察シテキルト、出拔ニ彼  
ハ私ノ下腹ヲ肘テ突イタ。ソレカラ後退シ、絶  
叫シナガラヘ彼ハ氣負ヒ込ンテキタ。一八過九  
過私ヲ蹴リ、陰部ヲ足テ蹴リ、室中私ヲ追廻シ  
テ隈打シタ。ソレカ済ムト彼ハ絶叫シナガラ自  
分ノ宿舎ヘ引込ンダ。而シテ部員ニ向ツテ乃公  
カ彼奴カドツチカカ頭カドウカシテキルゾト言  
ツタ。ソレカラ彼ハ連絡將校ヲ呼ンテ若シシエ  
バード中佐ガ隈打サレタ理由ヲ知リタイト言ツ

タラ彼ガ私ヲ臆病テ劣等ダト言ツタカラ殴打シ  
タノテアルト言ツ。私ハサンダカンニ於テ、  
彼ノ衛生概念ハ原創的テアリ、彼ノ醫學的知識  
ハ時代後レタ又彼ガ赤イサシナニ手ヲ打レテ  
何事ニ起ラヌカ黄色ノサンナニ手ヲ打レルト其  
度毎ニシエバード中佐ガ失笑スルト言ツタコト  
カアルカ、ソントコトヲ言ツタサンダカン時代  
以來、山本軍醫ハ私カ黄色ダトノ劣等トカ言  
ツタ私ノ言葉ヲ長イ期間ニ亘ツテ忘レズニ后ツ  
タノテアル。コレハ明白ナコトアル。

私等ガ目擊シテ殴打ハ一日平均十回ノ割合テ  
繼續サレタ、殴打ハ全ク些細ナ事、事柄ニ對シ  
テテアツクガ、誤解ヲ起テアツクコトハ明カナ  
コトアル。私ハ四五人ノ看護卒ガ打テマクラ  
レ、殴打サレ、躰ラレ、地上ニ投テツケラレ、  
一人ノ看護卒ハ立木ニ墜セラレルノヲ目擊シバ  
コトカアルガ、ソノ原因ト言ヘバ全ク一人ノ看  
護卒ガ何カ明白ナ事狀テ、或ル明白ナ目的ガラ  
闇ラ受ケタ爲メテアツク。

一九四四年（昭和十九年）十二月ノ末迄ニ  
私等ノ漏在中ノ死亡者總計ハ約二千名、收容人  
員中百名以上ニハ上ラナカツタト思フ。一九四  
五年（昭和二十年）一月一日カラ八月三十一日

Dec 5/177

12.

迄ノ期間ニ於テハ死亡者約五百八十名アツタ。  
死亡者長ハ月毎ニ大ニ増加シツ、アツタガ、八  
月ニハ百五十名ノ死亡者が出ルト最初シテキタ。  
クナング收容第三回記念日タル八月十五日。職  
等終結ヲ知ツテキタガ、生活ダケハ今迄ノ有様  
テ日ヲ送ツテ行ツタ。收容所ノ指揮官ハ、私達  
ガ職等終結ヲ知ツテキルコトハ知ラナカツタ。  
餅シ原子爆弾ノコト、米軍ガ私等ニ食料ヲ運ン  
テ旅ル食料船ヲ沈没サセタコト等其他色々ナコ  
トヲ指揮官ハ私等ニ聞カシテ呉レタ。而シテ又  
言フニハ「今度カラハ食料ヲ増シテ遣ルゾ、衣  
服セ堵シテ送ルソシテソノ食料トハ米ノ給  
與ト、野菜ト鶏卵トテツタ。ソノ後二週間ス  
ルト脂肪ノ多イ豚肉ガ少シ多クナリ、ソノ爲メ  
ニ死亡率ハ、八月ニナツテカラハ一日五八カラ  
一日三人ニ俄然減ジタ。コノ事實カラ見ルト、  
若シ私等万今少シ多クノ食料ヲ有シ、今少シ勞  
働ガ少ナカツタナラバ死亡者ヲ出スコトハ回避  
サレタテアロウト言フコトガ良ク分ツテ來ル。  
死亡者ノ出來ル原因ハ低イ抵抗力ニ基因スルヴ  
イタミン候乏症ニ依ル。結核病ハ恐ルベキ程度  
テ増加シツ、アツタ。五〇パーセント迄ハ結核  
病ニ罹ツテキタト私ハ思フ。彼等ハ生キタ骸骨

13.  
★

Doc 5/77

骨ト皮バカリテアツタ。

私等ハ日本軍カラ銃ヲ一挺與ヘラレタ。ソノ  
後ニナツテ又耳、鼻、咽喉用ノ器具使用ヲ許サ  
レタ。毎月私等ハ薬品ヲ少々與ヘラレタガ、一  
々署名シ、又全体ノ量モ不充分テアツタ。大ニ  
必長ヲ慮シテキタキニ一ホハ少量與ヘラレタ。  
時々ヨードホルム、酒精、沃度丁幾ノ繪與ガア  
ツタ。或ル時期ニ際シテハ艦メテ參謀ノ兵刀骨  
筋肉、神經ヲ露出スル大キナ贋物ニ憚ムコトガ  
アツタ。而モ銃ハ値カ一長シカ持合セガナカツ  
タノテアル。後ニナツテカラ大キナ縄ヲ巻イタ  
ノラ鰐帶トシテ使フタメニ日本軍ガ持ツテ來タ。

Doc-5177

當時日本人が収容所ノ切ラ爲眞ニ爲シニ來タコ  
トガアツタ。此師ハ「キング」大佐ト「ベッキン  
グ」氏及一算官ラシテ患者ヲ見サシタ。門口ヘ又  
日本人ガ眞ヲ取ル目的テ身体健全ナ一人ノ身ヲ  
除テ止メ所ノアタリニ、奇麗ナ御容ヲサセテ爲眞  
ヲ取ツタノダト云ツタ。

大量ノバナナガ帳空所ニ持ツア來ラレ經保テ爲  
眞ニ取ラレタガ撮影後バナナハ返サレタ。

管宿ノ民イ三、四八ノ諺訓將校ト二、三人ノ爲  
人ガ「クチシ」ノ水泳プールヘ逃レテ行カレ水管  
ノ倒テ爲眞ヲ取ラレ、ソシテ區グニコトヲツク  
テ收容所ニ歸サレタ。私ハ一人ノ諺訓將校ガ水ニ  
飛び込み自分ノ身体ヲ這ス事タケハ出來タトイフ  
事ヲ知ツフキル。

山本昌局ハ病院ヘノ薬品及日用備給品ノ供給ノ  
責任ヲ有シタ。日本人ハ宿舎ニ居ハ候等ノ軍隊用  
ニ附載シテタク資ヲ大量放出シシテ之ガ不要  
ニナツタ場合ニハ私等ニ大量放出シタト私ハ思フ。  
彼等ハ「クチシ」病院カラ毛布、襪、靴等及軍卷  
ヲ持ツテ來タ。其病院ニハ「キニ」キニ「マグサ  
ルツ」、「ソティサルツ」、アルコール類及雪テ  
フテリヤ血清、電達波、モルヒネ、澤山ノ備品、  
ヨード等大量ノ専賣品ガアツタ。ソレラハ私方何  
年間モ見ナカツタ品物テアツタ。

14.

Doc 5177

15.

若シコノ物資ガ以前ヨリ利用出旅、ソシテ私等  
ガ通常ナ外科設備ヲ有シアキタアラバ私等ハ収容  
患者ニ色々治療ヲ施スコトガ出来タテアラウ。  
所テ斯ヌル事情ナノテ私等ハ全ク何ウスル事モ出  
來ナツタ。

私等ハ時々米ノ糠ヲ貰ツタガ、後テハ衣闌ソレ  
方底ノ所ヘ持ツテ行アレルノフ見タ。コノ匁ニハ  
ザイタミン候乏症患者ガアツタガ、若シコレ等患者ニ  
與ヘタラ、患者ノ爲メニハツタノテアラウ。  
一週一回食事ノ豚肉ハ、ソレガ死ツテキル米ニ  
備ニシテ食ベルト、只豚肉ノ跡ガスル丈アツタ。  
カロリ1ノ量ハ九〇〇乃至一〇〇〇許リテアツテ、  
仕事モ何モシナイ人ガ生キテ行ケル最少量ノカロ  
リ1テアツタ

一一一一一一一一一一  
一九四四年九月頃私等ハ一人ニツキ赤十字ノ海  
外向ケ小包ノ中一包ノ六分ノーフ持タ。丁度餘リ  
ニ一ツ二ツノ赤十字小包ガ病院ニ居ル私等ニ放リ  
込マレタガ大盛戻ツテキタ。其等ノ包ヘ貯藏所ニ  
置カレ且匱キ忘レテキタモノラシツタ。

既日算式ヨリノ歸途其ノ日早ク私ハ骨ニ赤十字  
ノ印ノアル縁ノ山ヲ見タ。私ハ其レニ驚キ其後何  
モ聞カヌツタ。

Doc. 51777

16.

予ハ以上ノ陳述が眞實且正確ナル事ヲ證明ス。

エ・ム・シャバード中佐(署名)

一九四五 年十一月十四日(水曜日)「シドニー」  
ニ於テ

本官ノ面前テ陳述且宣誓ス

エ・ジ・マンスフィールド(署名)

委員